



## A CRISIS AT HAND

Fast and Furious Campaign Being Conducted.

## TURKS FIGHT LIKE DEMONS

Importance of the Capture of Miloussa Pass.

## GREEK VICTORIES ELSEWHERE

The War Between Turkey and Greece Promises to Be a Short One—On the West Coast and Frontier the Greeks Are Carrying Everything Before Them and Making a Victorious Invasion of the Enemy's Country—On the Other Hand the Capture of Miloussa Pass by the Turks Involves Great Peril to the Greek Cause—The Greek Situation Has, However, Been Greatly Improved by the Successful Invasion of Epirus by Col. Manos and an Attack From Reveni Upon Edhem Pasha's Forces by Gen. Smolentz.

London, April 19.—Although scarcely more than forty-eight hours have elapsed since the declaration of war, a crisis seems to be close at hand in the fast and furious campaign between the Greek and Turkish armies. The bewildering succession of events along the whole line of the frontier demonstrates, first of all, that war hereafter will be a matter of days instead of months. The situation at the present moment is rapidly changing.

On the west coast and the frontier of Epirus, the Greeks are carrying everything before them, and are making a victorious invasion of the enemy's country. The Turks, on the other hand, have captured Miloussa Pass, which is considered the key of Larissa, and the Greek positions there and at other points in Thessaly are in the gravest danger. It is impossible to deny that the Turkish successes of yesterday and today have created great peril to the Greek cause. The loss of Larissa means an open road to Volo, and eventually to Athens, and unless the Turkish advance is speedily and decisively checked, the Greeks will have little to hope for.

It is already argued in London that Greece must retrieve today's disaster by some such desperate venture as attempting to force the Dardanelles, but all accounts agree that the Turks are fighting everywhere like demons and that the Greeks, although they are outnumbered at most points, are behaving with no less valor and fury.

It is important, before describing the military events of the day, to indicate the bearing of the situation toward that night eventuality—universal war—which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour and other European statesmen have been telling the world for months would surely come if what we are now witnessing should happen.

Not one of these men or any of their followers now pretend that this alarm was justified, or that the war will probably spread beyond the two countries involved. The point principally debated by Europe today is: Has war between Turkey and Greece been permitted to break out by the connivance of one or more of the powers, or has it come despite the best efforts of the concert of Europe to preserve peace? The best judgment in this matter still is that Emperor William is chiefly responsible for the Sultan's declaration of war, after he had become convinced that the powers were unwilling to continue to act as his full allies against Greece in the matter of Crete. It is generally expected that all the powers will take a position of genuine neutrality in a few days at least. The London Gazette tomorrow will announce the usual neutral attitude of Great Britain.

In regard to itself, the situation is peculiar and there is no definite indication of what the powers will do. It is an undoubted fact that the greatest peril to European peace would be in Greek success in the present conflict. It is admitted in the opinions telegraphed to London tonight, even from Vienna and Berlin, that the failure of the Turks in their war with Greece would mean the immediate downfall of the Ottoman Empire. That, and that alone, is recognized as the probable cause of a genuine war. It is likewise admitted that Europe will not allow the defeat of Greece to result in any territorial penalties. It is unnecessary to explain further why the peace at any price people of Europe are praying for the success of the Turks.

The final test of the practical value of the concert of Europe will probably come in a few days. It is, of course, trying to localize the struggle. The chief question is whether it will be able to bring its potent power to bear in time to prevent the struggle going too far. Those who believe that the inaction of the concert during the past fortnight was due to a deadlock, take a gloomy view of the outlook. Those who are confident that the present blood-letting was tacitly agreed upon as a necessary outlet to the pent-up passions of the East, are more optimistic.

at large. It is impossible to indicate which judgment is the sounder. There is a certain amount of relief felt in London over the break in the tension that existed during the past two months.

The political situation will now be clear, and the Liberal party will bring every possible influence to bear to compel the government to adopt a strong anti-Turkish policy, and there will undoubtedly be great pressure in the same direction from within the Conservative power, now that there is no longer reason for silence for fear of provoking war. The Liberals hope for the decisive lead of Mr. Gladstone, and even expect if Prime Minister Salisbury does not yield, to be able to bring the matter before Parliament and the country in such a manner as to force a ministerial crisis.

### THE GREEKS IN EPIRUS.

Surprise Edhem Pasha by Taking Him in the Rear.

Athens, April 19.—The crossing of the river Arakhs by the Greek army, numbering 25,000 men, under Col. Manos, was attended by severe fighting. The Greek artillery batteries did great execution. The Greek force is now in Epirus.

At Raveni, northwest of Larissa, Edhem Pasha, with a Turkish force, is being closely pressed by a Greek army numbering 14,000 under command of Gen. Smolentz, ex-minister of war.

Edhem Pasha barely escaped being taken prisoner. He planned to force the Pass of Reveni to enter the Plains of Larissa, cutting off the retreat of the Greek army, with his cavalry, and take Larissa without resistance, but was frustrated by Gen. Smolentz.

Capt. Tigari, who was wounded at Gritzovali, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy.

### TURKS REPULSED AT REVENI.

A Greek Brigade Rapidly Advancing Toward Reveni.

Athens, April 19.—A dispatch sent from Larissa at 5 p. m. today says that the Turkish attack on Reveni has been finally repulsed.

A Greek brigade, which is advancing upon Damasi, is already in Turkish territory and only an hour and a half's march from its objective.

Gen. Mavromichalis' division is advancing for the purpose of cutting off the Turks, who are reported to be retreating in disorder.

Mr. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs, has made an official reply to the Turkish note handed to him Saturday by Asim Bey, the Turkish minister, who was on that day recalled from his post by the Porte. Mr. Skouzes rebuts the charge made by Turkey that Greece was responsible for the war. He declares that during the last days preceding the declaration of the war the Turkish army repeatedly committed aggressive acts. He instances the conflict at the post at Propheet Elias on March 28, in regard to which Greece vigorously protested on March 30. Mr. Skouzes then refers to the assault by Turks upon the neutral position at Analipsis, and adds that before Asim Bey notified the government of the rupture of diplomatic relations the forts at Preveza had sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia. These facts, says Mr. Skouzes, show that the responsibility for the consequences which might arise from so grave a state of things can in no way rest upon Greece.

### HARD FIGHTING GOING ON.

The Greeks' Desperate Attempts to Regain Gritzovali.

Athens, April 19.—Crown Prince Constantine, the commander in chief of the Greek forces, has left his headquarters at Larissa and gone to Tymavro, whence he will go to Reveni, which is not far distant from Tymavro.

Prince Nicholas, the third son of King George, who is in command of a battery of artillery, is understood to be at Tymavro.

The Mastrapa brigade, according to advices received here, has been attempting since noon to regain Gritzovali. As yet they have not been successful. There was desperate fighting and the loss on both sides is said to have been very heavy.

### JOY SUCCEEDS GRIEF.

The Reveni Success Counterbalances Loss of Miloussa Pass.

Athens, April 19.—The news of the loss of Miloussa Pass and Gritzovali caused profound distress and had a painful effect upon public opinion here until the Greek victory at Reveni became known, when there was a complete reversal of feeling, and the wildest enthusiasm took the place of the despondency that had previously prevailed.

King George has expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the operations of the Greek commanders thus far and with the courage and discipline of the troops.

### START FOR JANINA.

Greeks Will Attempt to Carry It by Assault.

Arta, Epirus, April 19.—A strong force of Greeks started today for Janina, the capital of Epirus, with the idea of capturing the city by assault.

### TURKS POSSESS THE PASS.

Greeks Said to Have Recaptured Several Positions.

London, April 20.—No news has been received in London from any source in the vicinity of the critical position in Miloussa Pass of later date than 9 o'clock last night. Dispatches sent from the Turkish side at that hour credited Edhem Pasha with possession of the pass and all the commanding points. Dispatches from Athens, dated Monday afternoon, assert that the Greeks have recaptured two or three positions, but no details are given.

### EDHEM PASHA'S PLAN.

He Intended to Force Reveni and Enter Larissa Plain.

London, April 19.—A dispatch from Athens to the Daily News says it was the plan of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to force Reveni and enter the Plains of Larissa, cutting off the retreat of the Greek army, and thus capture the city of Larissa without opposition. The Greeks, after repulsing the attack, pursued the Turks as far as Damasi. It is reported in Athens that 7,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

### RESERVES ORDERED FORWARD.

To Strengthen the Regiments That Have Fallen Back.



THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

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To Strengthen the Regiments That Have Fallen Back.

Larissa, April 19.—This afternoon the Greek troops that had hitherto been held in reserve were ordered to the front to strengthen the regiments which fell back after the reverses to the Greek arms at Gritzovali and Miloussa Pass. The greater part of the Mastrapa Brigade has gone to Mat, to assist in holding the pass there. The remainder, in conjunction with the Dimopoli Brigade, is sustaining an attack between Bogharli and Tymavro.

The Greeks still hold the positions they captured at Nezero, and they also hold the Reveni Pass. The Greek force at this latter place numbers 14,000 men.

### THE TURKS CONFIDENT.

Expect to Soon Be in Possession of Larissa.

London, April 19.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Larissa, Macedonia, which was filed at 10 o'clock tonight gives a description of the prolonged struggle between the Turkish and Greek forces in Miloussa Pass, and adds: "I think we shall be in Larissa tomorrow."

### A PANIC IN SALONICA.

Inhabitants Fear an Attack From the Greek Fleet.

Salonica, April 19.—A panic prevails among the residents of this city and many as can be seen are fleeing into the interior. The cause of the alarm is the belief that Salonica will be the next place to be attacked by the Greek fleet, and the city is without any practical means of defense against the Grecian warships.

An order has been issued forbidding the departure of vessels from the Gulf, as it is believed that should any of them attempt to go out they would be captured by the Greek warships, which are cruising in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, of which the Gulf of Salonica is an extension.

### THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Greek Government Insisted That It Should Be Raised.

Athens, April 15.—It is reported here that the Greek government has sent a note to the powers, protesting that inasmuch as Greece and Turkey are at war a continuance of the blockade of Crete is a violation of neutrality. It is said that the Turks have killed the Greek irregulars who were recently captured at some of the points on the frontier.

### WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

A Confusing Conflict of Evidence on the Question.

London, April 19.—The question of on which side the war began was hotly contested today. The threats of the powers to hold the aggressor responsible will probably prove ineffectual. The conflict of evidence is confusing, and if an attempt should ever be made to investigate the matter it would settle nothing. Even Turkey's declaration of war was not such in explicit terms.

It was merely an assertion that Greece had established a state of war, and the Turkish government intended to so interpret it. There is no doubt that Turkish troops were the first who openly crossed the line. The previous Greek aggressions were all unofficial, although the Turks assert that they were by Greek officers.

In order to weigh intelligently the news from the front it should be explained that the dispatches from the correspondents on the Turkish side have thus far not been subject to the censor, and that messages from Greece, for the past four days, have been severely revised.

The latest dispatches from both sides

agree that a decisive battle would be fought Monday, but up to 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, not a word concerning any engagement of the kind had been received.

### MUST LEAVE CRETE.

The Porte Orders the Greeks Out of the Island.

Canea, April 19.—Rumors bearing the signature of the Turkish minister have been issued, notifying the Greeks to leave the island within five days in accordance with the orders of the Porte. This is regarded as annulling the scheme of the powers for the establishment of an autonomous government in Crete.

### GREEKS BOMBARD VIGLA.

Reinforcements Coming and They Will Probably Capture the Town.

Athens, April 19.—A dispatch received here from Turnovo, north of Larissa, dated last evening, says that fighting had been going on at Bogharli since yesterday morning. The Greeks had captured two Turkish posts, but they were afterward retaken by the Turks.

A Greek battery was stationed on Turkish ground, and began bombarding Vigla, a Turkish stronghold. The Turks replied with heavy cannonading, and continued to hold their ground, despite the loss of a large number of men. The Greeks are being reinforced, and it is now likely that they will capture the town of Vigla, and drive the Turks back.

The Greek chamber of deputies adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after voting the measures which the government asked.

### FRANCE'S POSITION DEFINED.

Her Present Policy of Non-Intervention Not to Be Modified.

Paris, April 19.—President Faure presided over a cabinet council held today to consider the position of France in view of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Greece.

After some discussion it was decided not to modify France's present policy of non-intervention. The French embassy at Constantinople has been ordered to remain in Turkey under its protection.

### NEW YORK GREEKS EXCITED.

They Think Prince Constantine Will Repel the Turks.

New York, April 19.—Excitement is high today among the Greeks here, owing to the gravity of the eastern crisis. The slaking of the Macedonia in the Gulf of Arta yesterday by the Turks is denounced by Greek leaders on the lower East Side as a gross violation of the treaty of Berlin, which, they say, prohibits the use of force in the Balkans. The New York agent of the Greek National League, James Patterson and John Pappas, leaders of the local Greek colony, say Prince Constantine is fully capable of successfully combating the attacks of Edhem Pasha should the latter decide to move upon Larissa with his army of 10,000 troops.

Over the scarlet banner of Turkey floated the blue and white bars of the royal standard of Greece in the Parthenon restaurant, in Roosevelt street, today. At the tables, drawing at the hook and playing cards, sat the groups of Greeks. Newspapers containing accounts of the clash at arms between the Greeks and Turks were scattered about. The portraits of the royal family of Greece were draped with the Greek flag, interwined with the Stars and Stripes. Over them hung a banner bearing this device: "Eis ta Smora."

In English this means "To the front." The men looked determined and resolute. They had agreed that as many as could raise the money would leave for the seat of war by the next steamer, and they saw no need for argument.

New York, April 19.—It was said that possibly 200 men would sail on Saturday to enlist. Preparations are already making among the prominent Greeks for the formation of an organization that is intended to render material aid to the mother country.

Special services will be held in the orthodox Greek church for the success of the Christian forces.

### CALLS IT CHILD'S PLAY.

Cherif Bey Thinks the Greeks Will Soon Be Whipped.

New York, April 19.—At the office of the Turkish consul general here all was quiet and serene today as if war were unheard of. Cherif Bey, the consul general, received a telegram from Moustapha Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington. This is a copy:

"Our foreign minister informs me that Hellenic troops acting against the law of nations, have, without any provocation, crossed the frontier at different points and by the opening of hostilities, the relations between the two countries have been broken. The commander-in-chief of the Turkish army has ordered that the Hellenic forces be taken such steps as are necessary to defend our rights and territories. The minister at Athens and all the consular agents in Greece have been ordered to leave the country."

"That is all the official news I have received," said Cherif Bey.

"What do you think will be the result of the war?"

"Oh," said the consul general, "it is nothing—child's play. Here child's play, little Greece, two, three millions; Turkey, 35,000,000. It may be two days, two weeks, two months, I do not know. We will win," and Cherif Bey stretched his arms out and smiled again.

"But do you not think the Greek navy is superior to the Sultan's?"

"Cherif Bey smiled again, showing his beautiful white teeth, and said, between the puffs of his cigarette:

"The Hellenes—we all Hellenes, not Greeks—they have not paid for their ships yet. Oh, no, our navy is much greater than theirs. The Turk—he is a great fighter. The Koran tells us that those that die in battle go straight to Paradise. They fight hard."

"What effect will the war have upon the Greek residents in Turkey, especially Constantinople?"

"Oh, most of them—they are Ottoman subjects. In Constantinople there are perhaps two, three or four thousand Greek subjects. In Constantinople there are perhaps two, three or four thousand Greek subjects. In Constantinople there are perhaps two, three or four thousand Greek subjects."

"In an instant Cherif Bey was another man. He jumped from the couch, and throwing away his cigarette, strode to the window.

"So long as they are quiet the Hellenes will be no trouble, but if they start up—and we kill, like the Armenians, we'll let them alone, allow them their religion, churches, and schools. They pick their way for our lions, and we kill them. What would you do if the French or English put for your bones, eh? What would you do? We kill. We are all right. The Turks all right, but when they fight us we kill. If the Greeks are quiet, all right. If not, we kill!"

The Greek consul general, Demetris Rottas, and he had not received any official news of the war.

"I am not yet ready to believe," said he, "that the Turkish army has forced its way through Miloussa Pass. If that is so, the situation is serious. As to the operations in the west, I regard the capture of Preveza as most important. With that we hold the key to Epirus. From Preveza and Arta is a good highway leading to Janina, the capital of Epirus, and an advance upon that town will bring about a general uprising of the inhabitants, who are Greeks, and may end in outflanking the Turkish troops under Edhem Pasha."

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### GATINGS FOR THE GREEKS.

A New York Admirer Presents the National League With Two.

New York, April 19.—An enthusiastic admirer of Greece today presented two Gatling guns and a quantity of dynamite to the New York agent of the Greek National League.

"But I am afraid we cannot get them across the water in time to be of any service," said Mr. Vlasto, today.

"I think the war will be a very brief one, lasting three or four days at the most. There is an organized and well-disciplined band of soldiers in all Greek towns, even the smallest ones. They will rise and take the Turks from the rear."

"Over 150,000 Belgian rifles have been shipped into Greece since the beginning of the war, and the Macedonians have probably risen by now. Greece—free Greece—is small, I grant you; but enslaved Greece is large, and it is the enslaved Greeks who will end the domination of the Turks."

### AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The News Received From the Scene of the War.

The State Department was very much in evidence yesterday, and Secretary Sherman heard many inquiries as to the condition of the war between Greece and Turkey. To all he replied that his information was not of a character that placed him in full possession of the facts. He made public two dispatches that he had received from Minister Terrell, and after that devoted his time to the study of the situation. It was the belief at the State Department that all the information contained in the two dispatches was not given out, and that for diplomatic reasons the best news was suppressed.

Concerning the dispatches from Minister Terrell received Sunday by the Secretary, the translation given to the press read this:

"The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States minister to Turkey concerning the rupture of friendly relations between that country and Greece, and the Turkish declaration of war."

"Mr. Terrell states that the minister from Greece has been informed that he cannot leave before next Wednesday. He is not permitted to communicate by telegraph with the Greek government. There are, perhaps, 40,000 men subjects of Greece in Turkey. All subjects of Greece are required to leave Constantinople within fifteen days. The note of the Porte to the foreign powers disclaims any desire for territorial acquisition. The Greek minister informs Mr. Terrell that the Greek government is determined to defend its rights and territories. The minister at Athens and all the consular agents in Greece have been ordered to leave the country."

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### SENATE'S SHORT SESSION.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed. Tribal Sovereignty Doomed.

The Indian appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for several days in the Senate, finally passed that body yesterday afternoon. As passed, the bill provides for the slow but practically certain extinguishment of tribal sovereignty. Senator Bate of Tennessee fought strongly to weaken these provisions, but failed, many even among those who have been classed as friends of the Indians, rather than of the United States, opposing his efforts.

As the bill passed, after January 1 next the United States territorial courts will have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal cases and all civil cases at law or equity. Not only are the Indian courts thus practically abolished, but the authority of their councils is greatly curtailed by subjecting all their legislation to the approval of the President of the United States.

This important section, which is now about to become a law, provides that, on and after January 1, 1898, all acts, ordinances and resolutions of any of the five tribes shall be certified immediately to the President and shall not take effect if he disapproves the same. In order to facilitate the expedition of the greatly enlarged volume of business which will flow in upon the court, two additional United States judges were provided by the bill for the Indian Territory and, therefore, Judges Springer and Kilgore—both well known in Washington—will soon have company.

The effect of the Indian appropriation bill passed yesterday is practically to wipe out the Indian tribal sovereignties after New Year's Day. The interval is given for a period of grace during which the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and other Indian tribes in the territory may make terms of peace with the United States.

### THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Fierce Fight Against the Democratic Proposition.

May Require an Open Senate Vote to Effect Gorman's Compromise Arrangement.

The rearrangement of the Senate Committee is still problematic. The Senate Republican caucus yesterday not only failed to take action on the Democratic proposition, but developed the liveliest kind of a fight against accepting it. The opposition was led by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Senator Wilson, of Washington. The caucus was in session something over an hour and a half without reaching any kind of an agreement as to when a vote should be taken, or what should be done when the vote was taken. The Republican senators generally seem to regard the so-called compromise as a distinct Democratic victory, but many of them nevertheless favor concurring in the report made by Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee on committees, in favor of accepting the compromise arrangement.

It is possible, however, that owing to the obstinate opposition of a section of the Republican membership it will be necessary to have a vote in